97-84022-7

National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee

Report...for the fourth liberty loan campaign...

[Chicago]

1918

97-84022-7
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD

National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. Report of National woman's liberty loan committee for the fourth liberty loan campaign, September 28th to October 19th, 1918. Washington. [Chicago, The Faithorn Company] 1918.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: *Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.*

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 11:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 2-11-97 INITIALS: PB

TRACKING # : 21525

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

308
M
B64

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

REPORT

of

National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee

for the

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN
SEPTEMBER 28TH TO OCTOBER 19TH

1918

WASHINGTON
1918

TAKEN FROM THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR THE YEAR 1918

The National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee

One of the most notable factors in the success of the Liberty loans has been the work of the women of the United States. It was with the belief that the women of the Nation would constitute a powerful moral force in war finance that the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury in May, 1917. That they, working through the organization effected by this agency, have not only accomplished this purpose but have also become an essential element in the actual labors of promoting the loans constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the financing of the war. There is probably no war service in which so many women have taken more active part than in the raising of money to pay our war burden. To their energy, their enthusiasm, their zeal, and their vision is due a great part of the success of the Liberty loans.

When the United States went into war with Germany the business of bond selling was a field so new to women that all work within it has been genuine pioneering. The organization of women for the task has been the work of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, which has served in co-operation with the Treasury's war-loan organization. The members of this committee, serving as volunteers, have performed the work of enlisting more than a half million women as sellers of Liberty bonds.

The first labors of the members of the committee, after the closing of the first Liberty loan where their work had been general publicity of war finance among women, were concerned with the adjustment of established organizations of women throughout the country to the established machinery for the raising of the loans. Where organization existed, the women of the Nation were organized by States, while the Treasury's loan organization was based upon the twelve fiscal divisions of the United States. It was the problem of the committee to correlate the two schemes of organization. They solved it by the appointment of both State and Federal Reserve chairmen, the former responsible for actual organization of women in their respective States, the latter serving as the representatives of the women in dealing with the Liberty loan committees of the respective Federal reserve districts. Liberty loan committees elected the women Federal reserve chairmen members of their executive committees.

In this organization during the second Liberty loan 60,000 women became sellers of bonds. Reports of the women State chairmen, and of the executive committees of the Federal reserve districts, indicate that the woman's organization obtained subscriptions for $1,000,000,000 of the second loan. In the third loan 500,000 women were enrolled as members of the organization, which had a woman chairman in almost every county of the United States and township officers in almost every township. In the third loan the women were again credited with having been the selling agents of more than a billion dollars in bonds. In the fourth loan between seven and eight hundred thousand women served, but it is not possible at this time to make an estimate of the amount of bond sales attributable to the woman's organzation.

No mere recital of results achieved can show the extent of the service which women have given to the Nation through their participation in war finance. That hundreds of thousands of women assumed the burden of a new kind of labor, not for themseves but for their country, is one of the most striking and characteristic facts in relation to the women of America that the war has developed. The Liberty loans have afforded a new proving ground where the women of the Nation have accepted the opportunity to demostrate again their patriotism, their ability their consciousness of the obligations of citizenship, and their steadfastness of soul in the great and terrible crisis which our country has met.

What American Women Have Done for the Liberty Loans

By WILLIAM G. MCADOO, Secretary of the Treasury

The women of America have demonstrated extraordinary power and capacity in connection with the financial operations of the Government. Their work has been of the highest value.

The National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee has brought into existence an organization of women throughout the country which is one of the most important factors in the success of Liberty Loans.

I am deeply grateful for the splendid support American women have given to the Treasury and to all war activities. The increasing demands of the war will make their work more and more important. Their continued enthusiastic and spirited co-operation strengthens my confidence in the success of the Treasury's future financial undertakings.

(Signed) W. G. McADOO

The above letter appeared in the Pictorial Review for November, 1918.

Members of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

MRS. WILLIAM G. MCADOO, *Chairman*
MRS. ANTOINETTE FUNK, *Vice Chairman*
MRS. GEORGE BASS, *Secretary*
MISS MARY SYNON, *Treasurer*
MRS. A. S. BALDWIN
MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY
MRS. KELLOGG FAIRBANK
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY
MRS. F. L. HIGGINSON
MRS. J. O. MILLER
MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP
*MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG

*Died October 26th, 1918

THE National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee has sustained a great and lasting loss in the death of a valued member, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

Mrs. Young was a woman of distinguished reputation for a lifetime of important public service, of an age when she might, with honor, have allowed war work to proceed without her, yet, when the Secretary of the Treasury appointed her a member of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee she responded with enthusiasm.

Her contribution to this work was mainly through the channels of Loan publicity. She made the United States Treasury her office, and the service she rendered, although necessarily anonymous, is written into practically every important piece of literature sent out during the war, and into the various public documents of the secretaries.

When the necessity arose for members of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee to go about the country on speaking tours, and to attend Liberty Loan State Conferences, Mrs. Young made no plea of disability or age. In the Fourth Campaign she undertook the severe strain of a far Western circuit, where, owing to the epidemic, mass meetings were largely held out of doors. In October, in Idaho, she filled the last engagement of this kind, although at the time she herself was suffering from the influenza. Pneumonia followed, and in Washington, on October 26th, Ella Flagg Young died, as truly an offering on the altar of her country as any youth who gave his life in France.

She was buried in Chicago, and at the request of Secretary McAdoo, the Treasury Department was officially represented at her funeral.

To the country at large Mrs. Young stood for all that was fine and progressive in modern life; to the members of the Committee with whom she worked during the last eighteen months of her life she came to mean this, and something much more intimate. None of them will ever forget her caustic wit, her clear-sighted grasp of the essential, and her kindly understanding of human nature; in their work in preparation for the coming Campaign they will miss the stimulus of her companionship, and the advantage of her wise council.

The National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee regrets that owing to the cost of paper and printing, it is impossible to list every woman enrolled on County, City or Township Committees in the United States. The National Committee appreciates that the marvelous success attending the work of the Woman's Committee is largely due to the loyalty and perseverance of these unmentioned women, and that it is impossible to over-praise their devoted efforts.

It has been told of Gladstone, that while he was Chancellor of Exchequer, he became so affected on reading to Parliament a report consisting entirely of figures, that tears were seen to be streaming down his face. The figures were no longer mere figures to him, because he knew they represented the self-sacrifice of a nation, and thus became symbols of patriotism and devotion.

The figures representing the work of the women of the United States for the Fourth Liberty Loan contain a similar appeal. This work was done at a time when many households were facing illness and death from the epidemic of influenza. Many of our workers were actively engaged in nursing. More women than ever before were doing their own house work. The casualty lists from Europe struck home to the hearts of many of our chairmen. Financial returns are astonishingly gratifying, but the real contribution of our women goes too deep to be expressed in the number or the value of the Bonds sold, for the burden was borne by saddened hearts as well as weary shoulders. Thus, through sacrifice have the women working for the success of the Liberty Loans won the right to share in welcoming the peace which is to bless a War Weary World.

Federal Reserve District Chairmen for the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign

First District
Mrs. F. L. Higginson Boston
Second District
Mrs. John Pratt, New York City
Third District
Mrs. Henry D. Jump, Philadelphia
Fourth District
Mrs. Frank Mulhauser, Cleveland
Fifth District
Mrs. George J. Seay, Richmond
Sixth District
Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, Atlanta
Seventh District
Miss Grace Dixon, Chicago
Eighth District
Miss Florence J. Wade, St. Louis
Ninth District
Mrs. C. A. Severance, St. Paul
Tenth District
Mrs. Geo. W. Fuller, Kansas City
Eleventh District
Mrs. E. B. Reppert, Dallas
Twelfth District
Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, San Francisco.

Note:

Fourth Liberty Loan Financial Report

The recording of the amount of subscriptions taken by the Women's committees in the various states becomes in each campaign an increasingly complicated matter as the idiosyncrasies of different localities emphasize themselves.

In the following report of the Fourth Campaign those states are indicated where no corporation subscriptions were taken by the Woman's Committee, as this division of the field necessarily limits the amount of money possible for the women to raise. States where the Voluntary Subscription or Allotment Plans are adopted are also indicated. Throughout the Middle West these plans have been followed sometimes by an entire state and sometimes by sporadic counties.

Voluntary Subscription Plan:

In counties organized under this plan all bonds sold are disposed of in the early days of the drive, generally on the first or second day. Intensive organization and propaganda are employed for a fortnight beforehand, both men and women taking part in this work. When the sale begins booths are opened at stated places where the people of the county may come to make their Voluntary Subscription, and no bonds are sold by solicitation.

Individual Allotment Plan:

In counties organized under this plan a Committee is formed which determines the amount of money to be subscribed to Liberty Bonds by each resident of the county. Cards are distributed asking for individual information on size of income, amount subscribed to other loans indebtedness, financial obligations, etc. When this information is compiled, notices are sent out informing each resident of the county the amount he is expected to subscribe in the coming issue. He is given an opportunity to protest this amount if it seems to him unfair. There is a large amount of clerical work in connection with this method of selling the Liberty Loan, which women and men share: in those states following this plan no Bonds are sold by solicitation.

As no Bonds are sold by solicitation under either of the above methods, it is, of course, impossible for the Woman's committee to make a financial report on Bonds sold through it. In the Seventh and Eighth Districts the Liberty Loan Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank requested that in counties where either of these plans were in operation the women report as their share fifty per cent of the amount raised. In the Ninth District the Liberty Loan Committee of the Federal Reserve Bank asked the women to report twenty-five per cent as their share. In the Twelfth District fifty per cent was allowed and in the Tenth District fifty per cent.

In the entire Ninth District and the state of Iowa the women's committees have reported as above. Where a state is not organized uniformly, and sporadic counties follow either of these plans, a separate record has been kept for them, the other counties reporting as before on the amount of subscriptions secured through the women's committees.

In some cases especial mention has been made of the influenza epidemic, and the havoc it wrought in campaign plans. It should be remembered, in reading the following report, that this scourge was general, no state was free from its ravages during the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign.

Another statement which is included in the report of practically every State Chairman is that the relations between the men's and women's committees, in the beginning of the war so often bewildering, and sometimes irritating, were, in the Fourth Campaign, of a most satisfactory nature. These two committees in the same field have proved that complete co-operation between men and women may be both harmonious and helpful, and either one would be loath to dispense with the services of the other. The National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, rejoicing in this happy state of affairs, realizes that it is in a large measure due to the tact and efficiency of its Federal Reserve Chairmen, who represent the State Chairmen at the Federal Reserve Bank Liberty Loan Committee meetings.

An important development of the woman's campaign was an emphasis placed on Thrift and Economy. In every state this appeal was made through the Woman's Committee, and in several a carefully planned savings campaign was conducted. In the five New England states Tithing Boxes were distributed in the shape of cardboard banks, in which to collect coins for the first payment on a bond; this proved a successful activity, as large numbers of boxes were turned in.

In many states the Woman's Committee determined upon a musical campaign, through community singing, etc. Although the epidemic interfered, this form of emotional appeal was found most successful.

J. A. F.

France

MISS CLARA GREACEN, *Chairman*. Amount Sold $20,100

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in France practically limited its efforts to selling Bonds to American women in France. No effort was made to perfect an organization: the Bonds were sold through personal solicitation of the chairman.

Alabama

MRS. SOLON JACOBS, Altamont Road, Birmingham, *State Chairman*
MRS. JOHN D. MCNEEL, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$30,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	10,377,985
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	34½%
CITY QUOTA—Birmingham—(Including Jefferson Co.)	$9,289,750
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	3,509,600
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	38%

MRS. ANGUS M. TAYLOR, *City Chairman*

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Mrs Jacobs tells one of the most inspiring stories of the soldier quality of the women who are working for the United States in the Liberty Loans. "Two women from one of the back woods counties of Alabama came to the state conference. They could not read or write, but within their souls burned the fire of patriotism. 'There's a girl in our county who can read and write for us,' they told Mrs. Jacobs, 'but she don't know people the way we do. Give us the county between us,' and we'll carry it over the top. And although Alabama was in the throes of the epidemic and their county suffered as much as any other, the two of them carried out their promise."

At the close of the first week of the Campaign all meetings were discontinued on account of the epidemic, and the Woman's Committee compiled and had painted several "Voiceless Speeches" which were turned in windows and kept Liberty Bonds before the public.

One feature especially noted was the response of the Negro women of the state. Reports reached headquarters from almost every county telling the same story of patriotic response. Attention is particularly called to the results of the house-to-house canvass of the negro women (among their own race) who obtained in Bonds of small denominations $24,600 from working women whose daily wage was at the lowest scale.

The Press Chairman of Alabama reports 1854 inches of Woman's Liberty Loan publicity in newspapers during the Fourth Campaign, estimated value at $1600.

The Woman's Committee made use of a house-to-house canvass Committee in Birmingham, known as the Rainbow Division, which turned in $1,162,700. $7,250 was raised through women's organizations, $93,000 from business women,—$1,065,000 from corporations.

Jefferson County reports $88,550 subscribed through Negro Woman's Committee.

Alaska

MRS. T. J. DONOHUE, Valdez, *State Chairman*
Mrs. Josephine G. Valentine, Juneau, 1st Division Chairman
Mrs. R. W. J. Reed, Nome, 2nd Division Chairman
Mrs. H. G. Locke, Anchorage, 3rd Division Chairman
Mrs. L. K. Pratt, Fairbanks, 4th Division Chairman

QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$ 1,500,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	53,450
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	.03%
Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	377

The full quota for Alaska was subscribed by one corporation. Additional subscriptions amounted to 156%.

Arizona

MISS ALICE M. BIRDSALL, 421 Fleming Bldg., Phoenix, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$11,096,585
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	5,422,250
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	49%

Gleanings from the Campaign:

All subscriptions were taken by solicitation, and it is worthy of note that the women raised 49% of the state quota.

In Gila County, Mrs. Thomas H. Donahue, Chairman, with a quota of $922,000, the Woman's Committee reported $1,386,650, or 150% of the County's quota.

Arkansas

MRS. C. H. BROUGH, 2107 Arch Street, Little Rock, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$24,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	7,852,250
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	33%

(Out of 75 counties in the state, nine counties worked on a percentage basis, being allowed 33⅓% in some counties and 50% in others. In these counties the women worked on the same committees with the men and did most of the educational work.)

Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	24,624
Number of $50 Bonds	9,507
Number of $100 Bonds	5,263
Number of $500 Bonds	750
Number of $1000 Bonds	1,211
Number of Bonds not itemized	7,993

Gleanings from the Campaign:

The women of Arkansas placed great stress on house-to-house canvass in cities, towns and in rural districts, thus reaching many small subscribers. In the cities booths were also kept open.

A majority of counties placed majority of subscriptions on stated Volunteer days. In Arkansas the Woman's Committee took no credit for money so subscribed.

California

MRS. E. R. BRAINERD, Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles, *State Chairman*
MISS MARY E. FOY, 400 San Rafael Heights, Pasadena, *State Vice-Chairman*
MRS. MURRAY WARNER, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$272,093,350
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	72,933,453
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	26%

(No corporation subscriptions taken by Woman's Committee)

In 10 out of 58 counties the women worked on a percentage basis, being credited with an average of 46% of Bonds sold. In these counties soliciting was done by teams consisting equally of men and women.

CITY	QUOTA	SUB. SECURED BY WOMEN	PERCENT OF QUOTA	CHAIRMAN
Oakland	$ 13,320,350	$6,730,575	43%	Mrs. Ormsby
San Francisco	107,876,500	6,000,000	5.5%	Mrs. Latham McMullen

The City of Los Angeles, Mrs. J. T. Anderson, Chairman, leads the large cities of the country in the percentage of the city quota raised by the Woman's Committee.

CITY QUOTA—Los Angeles	$42,938,900
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	26,100,500
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	60%

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee had a complete precinct organization in this city. A preparatory survey of the precincts had been made and lists of the residents made out with other information so that, as the sales were made, the Woman chairman could check up and know that all had been reached. There was a Precinct Headquarters in each Precinct where a list was kept and where each day the reports were handed in and from which at stated times reports were sent to County Headquarters of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. There was an Industrial Committee to canvass all business houses, manufacturing establishments and an area in the city where there are few or no residences. The Woman's Committee insisted that all Bonds sold either by this committee or any other committee, or the Banks, should be reported back to precincts. The Precinct chairman spent a part of each day at the Headquarters, her Vice-Chairman or secretary representing her when she was not there. The official collectors from the Banking Committee visited these precincts daily to collect the money and checks and

applications. Many of these Precinct Headquarters were very attractive; all had the same sign—a white card with red border and blue lettering giving number and name of precinct. There was always a display of banners, and all very official looking. This splendid organization proved very fortunate when the influenza epidemic struck. "The Liberty Loan organization was in a panic but the Woman's Liberty Army went over the last trench and drove every thing before them."

Gleanings from the Campaign:

At Palm Springs, a small health resort on the edge of the desert in Riverside County, the quota was $800. The Chairman of the Woman's Committee sold $8000—ten times the quota.

In Del Norte County, the quota, $74,000, $117,250 was subscribed. Every Bond sold in this county was sold by women.

In Sacramento the women accepted $100,000 as their quota. They actually raised $2,859,730.

Colorado

MRS. HELEN RING ROBINSON, 206 International Trust Bldg., Denver, *State Chairman*
MRS. HORACE BENNETT, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$37,478,550
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	8,039,350
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	21%
CITY QUOTA—Denver	$17,911,750
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	3,543,700
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	19%

MRS. GEO. B. BERGER, *City Chairman*

The Bonds sold by the Woman's Committee in Denver were sold entirely in a house-to-house canvass in residential districts, which was the only campaigning possible on account of the influenza epidemic.

Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee in state.....53,353

Gleanings from the Campaign:

One worker in Routt County, discovered on the last day of the drive that her town was far from the top, because of the inability of ranchmen to leave the fields. She harnessed a team and scoured the country, stopping wherever she saw a man at work. She secured enough Bonds to put her community well "over the top."

A Recognition Banner was awarded by the Woman's State Committee to the women of Baca County for securing the highest percentage of gain over the subscriptions turned in during the Third Campaign. These women raised twelve times the amount they did before.

In Rio Grande County, potatoes are an important factor in Bond buying. To release men for work in the fields, the women conducted the entire campaign. Besides selling Bonds, many women helped out also in the fields. One woman captain did her work in the time left from cooking for 13 men and milking 16 cows. Their quota was met early in the drive.

Connecticut

MRS. MORGAN G. BULKELEY, Care of Aetna Life Ins. Co. Hartford, *State Chairman*
MRS. RICHARD BISSELL, Hartford, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$66,662,600
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	25,493,650
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	38%

(No corporation subscriptions taken by Woman's Committee.)

Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee	67,519
Number $50 Bonds	38,215
Number $100 Bonds	20,187
Number $500 Bonds	2,122
Number $1000 Bonds	5,622
Number $5000 Bonds	71
Number $10,000 Bonds	1,302

Gleanings from the Campaign:

The Woman's Committee of Meriden, reported that women from eighty church and fraternal societies did the major part of the Bond selling for their committee. Street gatherings were held nightly, with moving pictures, music and speeches. The amount secured by them was almost half the city's allotment.

The New Haven Committee gave a "Two Block Party" with marked success. Two city blocks were roped off. The asphalt was washed spotless, streamers of electric lights made a canopy overhead, and a band played for dancing. While the participants were resting on benches —at ten cents a seat,—speeches were made urging the purchase of Bonds.

The Committee of Lebanon, reported that two of their number visited one farmer who had not subscribed to the three previous loans. While talking with him about the necessity of every one helping the Government, they helped him husk his corn, and were rewarded with a pledge.

Bristol, invented the "Cheer Up" post card. Each person buying a Bond was given a card to send to a Bristol soldier "over there."

Colchester made the visit of the War Relic Train a special occasion; the entire population of the town, with flags, band and State Guard, formed on the green and marched to the train. The town of Brooklyn reported having a Liberty tent in the shadow of the spire of the old church on the village green, where Israel Putnam used to worship.

On Columbus Day, the West Hartford Committee staged a French Market on the grounds of the chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of that town. Announcement was made that everything would be sold from a pin to a pig, which proved literally true, the proceeds of the sale to be invested in Bonds to help the city meet its quota in the coming United War Service Campaign. At the Liberty Loan Booth, Bonds to the amount of $52,650 were sold.

The personnel of working committees was largely recruited from organizations of women; in 12 towns these women raised the entire quota.

Delaware

MRS. HENRY RIDGELY, State St. and The Green, Dover, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$16,013,280
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	9,775,550
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	61%

(This does not include the DuPont subscription, 50% of which was placed through the Woman's Committee.)

Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee.....30,192
to 11.7% of the population.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

The Woman's Committee at Dover unfurled on the State House the Honor Flag of the previous loan. As it went up hundreds of little cards bearing the words "Buy Bonds" rained from its folds.

The Woman's Committee had perfected plans for an elaborate campaign of song and spectacular features. They went over the top on excellent newspaper publicity and posters. Delaware was hard hit by the epidemic, yet towns with one-fourth of their population smitten went over the top

In Wilmington no meetings, even of team captains, were allowed—and no canvass. Many Liberty Loan women were ill, there was a shortage of nurses and doctors, and the dead lay unburied, yet the Woman's Committee of Wilmington reports $6,000,000.

Down near Port Penn, where the Government was engaged in erecting a big munition plant, two New Castle County canvassers stopped a farmer, working in a field, and asked him to buy a Bond. No, he wouldn't buy a Bond, he had no money for a wasteful government; he saw enough of the way things were going at Port Penn, and none of his money was going that way, and anyhow he couldn't buy a Bond because his wife had been sick all summer, and the colored woman in the kitchen had wasted everything. "There!" exclaimed the canvasser, "You and all your family were in the house with that woman, all of you watching her, and you couldn't prevent waste. Now how do you expect Uncle Sam at a time like this to be everywhere and see everything at once? There's bound to be something go a little wrong." The farmer bought a Bond.

One Kent County farmer bought bonds as his enthusiasm mounted. He was not at all pleased with the Loan, but as a kind of duty and rather grudgingly, he took a three hundred dollar Bond. He went to a Liberty Loan meeting and got so stirred that he bought another four hundred dollars worth, and told a member of the committee that he had put every cent he had in Bonds, but that if the district didn't go over the top to let him know. "But how can you do more if you have no more money?" the woman asked, "Well, if it comes to that, Ma'am, I can sell a hoss."

District of Columbia

MRS. HARRIET BLAINE BEALE, The Connecticut, Washington, *Chairman*

QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$27,608,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	3,118,000
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	11%

Women's organizations secured subscriptions for $112,150 worth of Bonds.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

The Woman's Committee planned a parade for October 5th, Women in War Work Day, which had to be called off on account of the influenza epidemic; also all meetings had to be suspended, and as the days went on and the influenza grew worse every plan of the committee had to be abandoned. The women, however, manned the booths at the hotels, department stores, and the Union Station, securing $604,400 worth of subscriptions through this source.

One of the plans of the Woman's Committee, which, too, had to be abandoned, was to have each child in the public schools take home a pledge card to its own home and try and secure a pledge for a Bond from a member of the child's own family. This would have reached approximately 50,000 homes in the city, and at the same time would have kept the children from soliciting on the streets.

Florida

MRS. W. S. JENNINGS, 1845 Main Street, Jacksonville, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$23,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	5,441,972
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	22%

The Third Campaign was the first one in which the women of this state were fully organized and it is worthy of comment that in the fourth campaign, the second in which their organization was used, that the women more than doubled their total sales in the Third Campaign.

Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	9,996
Number of $50 Bonds	5,346
Number of $100 Bonds	3,257
Number of $500 Bonds	490
Number of $1,000 Bonds	896
Number of $5,000 Bonds	4
Number of $10,000 Bonds	3

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In one county two men approached the chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee and asked to be enrolled as members as they liked the business-like manner in which the work was conducted by the women. One of the men was a banker.

In Gadsden County, which was particularly stricken by the epidemic, the woman chairman took soup to a home, the entire household being ill with the exception of the mother, who came to the door with a bowl to receive the soup, and her husband's check for $5,000 for a Bond.

At meetings arranged by the Woman's Committee, Haines City subscribed over its quota, and St. Petersburg subscribed at its meeting $225,000, the most ever raised in any one public meeting for Bonds in Florida.

The Woman's Liberty Loan Committee County Chairman is also Woman's War Savings Chairman in each county.

Georgia

MRS. Z. I. FITZPATRICK, Madison, *State Chairman*
MRS. W. L. WILSON, Savannah, *State Vice-Chairman*
MRS. HOWARD MCCALL, Atlanta, *State Vice-Chairman*
MRS. HERBERT FRANKLIN, Tennville, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$55,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	18,543,000
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	33⅓%
Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	103,700
Number of $50 Bonds	57,000
Number of $100 Bonds	36,300
Number of $500 Bonds	5,900
Number of $1,000 Bonds	4,500

Many Bonds of larger denomination were sold.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

One woman in Fulton County walked five miles through the pine forests to sell a $50 Bond.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick wired to one of her county chairmen regarding Four Minute Speakers. It was taken as "Spankers" by the telegraph operator. The county at once adopted "Four Minute Spankers" instead of Four Minute Speakers. The chairman advises this turned out a most successful joke.

Idaho

MRS. TERESA M. GRAHAM, Villa Glendalough, Coeur d'Alene, *State Chairman*
MRS. R. E. MCFARLAND, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$14,670,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	3,240,635
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	22%

(In half the counties of the state the Voluntary Subscription Plan was adopted, the women's committees being credited with 50% of the amount raised.)

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In almost all counties in the state the services of the women were used to the extent of saving 50% of the man power of the state. In some counties women wrote every application

blank. They worked voluntarily in the banks, and in the offices, checking the card system, etc. Little soliciting was done in any county and almost the entire quota was raised by volunteer subscriptions.

Every county in Idaho was organized by women down to the precinct unit, in spite of enormous distances and poor transportation facilities.

Illinois

MRS. HOWARD T. WILLSON, State House, Springfield, *State Chairman*
MRS. JACOB BAUR, 110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, *State Vice-Chairman* (Northern District)
MRS. JOHN PRINCE, Springfield, *State Vice-Chairman* (Central District)
MRS. LOUIS L. EMMERSON, Mt. Vernon, *State Vice-Chairman* (Southern District)

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$406,027,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	154,910,050
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	38%
CITY QUOTA—Chicago (Including Cook County)	$252,000,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	89,454,200
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	35%

MRS. JACOB BAUR, *City Chairman*

The great majority of counties in Illinois, especially in the 7th district reported on the 50% credit basis, with the exception of Cook County, including Chicago, where women were credited with 25% of all trades, except those three handled exclusively by women, and 33⅓% of subscriptions taken through wards and districts.

District Conference was held, instead of State Conference.

Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee outside Cook County. 184,274

No record kept of number of subscriptions taken in Chicago by Woman's Committee. Total approximate number through both committees..... 1,500,000

80,000 Women were enrolled on L. L. Committees

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In Chicago an Honor Flag was given to clubs rated 100% efficient by the Liberty Loan Committee. To secure this rating a club must buy Bonds from its corporate funds. The president must buy Bonds and each member must either buy or sell a Bond or both. Fifty one clubs in Chicago secured this Flag.

The Chairman of the Trades organization of the Men's Committee in Chicago turned over to the women for canvassing three trades, covering Miscellaneous Women's Wear, Department Stores, and Furs, Suits, Cloaks and Ladies' Dresses. These trades went "over the top" with a total of $9,200,700.

The Booths in Hotels, Restaurants, Cafes and Cafeterias, of which there were 77 in Chicago took in $6,007,350 in subscriptions. Bonds sold by Liberty Loan Committees of Women's Clubs and Fraternal Societies, exclusive of work done by club women in Hotels, Department Stores, etc., amounted to $7,543,350.

Sales through school children's propaganda credited to the Woman's Committee in Chicago amounted to $1,894,100. The actual sales made by school children was $1,560,700.

The Bond selling in the Theatres in Chicago was done by the Stage Women's War Relief and credited to the Trade Division. During the entire second week of the campaign this solicitation in Theatres was stopped. It was, however, permitted the last week. In the first week subscriptions to the amount of $1,000,000 were taken and in the third, or last, week the amount was $700,000.

An important feature of the Chicago Organization was the Special Service Squad—a group of young women organized to take subscriptions at meetings, rallies, etc: $180,450 was subscribed through this channel.

Booths in banks maintained by the Woman's Committee reported subscriptions for $170,050.

Over 5000 women are listed as Bond sellers in the Chicago office. They are Catalouged as to name, address, telephone and what department they worked through.

Indiana

MRS. FREDERICK H. MCCULLOCH, 722 Clinton St., Ft. Wayne, *State Chairman*
MRS. FRED W. LAUENSTEIN, Evansville, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$127,570,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	56,743,617
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	47%
CITY QUOTA—Indianapolis	$ 23,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	8,000,000
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	29%

In 53 counties the Voluntary Subscription Plan was in force. In the remaining 37 counties separate subscriptions were taken by the men's and women's committees, the women being credited with the actual amount of Bonds sold by them. In Indianapolis Bonds were sold by solicitation.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

22,020 women worked on the Woman's Liberty Loan Committees during the Fourth Loan.

Perhaps the most spectacular thing planned by the women of Indiana was a flag parade by the children, when each child in the parade carried the flag which had been waving from his home. It was called the Home Flag Parade. There were flags of every description, many of them being large and handsome, while others were faded and torn, but each flag represented a home in that particular community.

In some counties women painted Liberty Loan propaganda on sidewalks, especially this sentence, "Women, Buy Liberty Bonds."

The Women's Clubs devoted the first meeting of the year to the Liberty Loan having a special Liberty Loan speaker, and in many localities kitchen conferences were held, combining food conservation with talks on buying Bonds.

A spectacular feature of the Indiana Campaign was Paint Up Day. At four o'clock Friday afternoon preceding the opening of the drive was the time set in nearly every city and town in Indiana for a bucket brigade of women dressed in white coverall aprons, to proceed to the business district and paint the slogan "Buy Liberty Bonds." In some of the towns the women were escorted to the public square by a band.

Iowa

MRS. WILBUR W. MARSH, 408 South Street, Waterloo, *State Chairman*
MRS. GARDINER COWLES, Des Moines, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$147,389,600
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	79,821,500
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	50%

The Allotment Plan was used and the State Quota was raised in the first three days of the campaign, the women's committee being credited with one-half the amount raised.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Woodbury County raised the entire quota in one day. The woman chairman writes, "Fifteen men and fifteen women were at each of the fifteen voting precincts to help make out the application blanks. People stood in line at seven o'clock in the morning ready to make out their voluntary subscriptions."

Every woman in Davis County received a letter from the county chairman, Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, urging them to subscribe to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

In Des Moines the Woman's Committee made a house-to-house canvass on the first Sunday in the Campaign, and secured 1210 subscribers to $109,450 worth of Bonds.

Iowa laid special stress on a Speaking Campaign. In every county women speakers addressed meetings; six women speakers accompanied the War Relic train on its trip through the state.

Kansas

MRS. HENRY WARE ALLEN, Y. W. C. A. Bldg., Wichita, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$67,089,850
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	14,427,300
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	21½%

In 88 counties subscriptions were taken by solicitation and in the remaining 8 counties the two committees worked on a percentage basis, the women being credited with 50% of the sales. In some of these counties the women made actual sales of 50%.

Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee..... 17,229

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In Wyandotte County, where one-third of the total sales was credited to the women, not a single Bond was solicited by either men or women and the County's Quota was oversubscribed one million dollars during the first three days of the campaign, all of it being purely voluntary. The women carried on an aggressive campaign of education before the opening of the Loan.

In Wichita, which has a population of little less than 63,000 the women made actual sales to the amount of $1,175,500, selling 1,699 Bonds, many of them for large amounts.

Kentucky

MRS. DONALD MCDONALD, 1440 St. James Court, Louisville, *State Chairman*
MRS. CECIL CANTRILL, Lexington, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$56,629,050
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	19,345,122
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	34%

(There were twelve counties that worked on the percentage basis and 96 counties where bonds were sold by solicitation.)

Approximate number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee	50,000

CITY QUOTA—Louisville	$16,714,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	6,001,650
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	35%

MRS. MARSHALL BULLITT, *City Chairman*

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In Jefferson County, which includes Louisville, the house-to-house canvass was the method used to raise the quota. Every district in the county, and ward in the city, was assigned to various teams, some composed of men, some women, all prearranged between the two committees. Each team pledged to canvass only its own territory. In the county outside of Louisville the result of the canvass by 18 local chairmen and their workers was 1,663 subscriptions amounting to $351,400. In the city 1,100 workers did very wonderful work, operating under 10 "Generals." Every man and woman in the district covered by the woman's organization was canvassed, sometimes visited several times, in order to secure a subscription. 19,769 subscriptions were turned in amounting to $5,647,250.

The work in Louisville was all accomplished in three or four days—an "intensive drive."

Kentucky is one of the states which includes remote mountain counties; to the two state conferences the chairmen from these historic places brought enthusiasm and devotion and added a new chapter, with the romantic tales of their section of the state, to the record of patriotism of its citizens. It is interesting to note that the Breathitt County Woman Chairman reports $1,300 subscribed.

Louisiana

MRS. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, 2 Everett Place, New Orleans, *State Chairman*
MRS. J. H. FULLILOVE, JR., *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$47,980,516
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	7,067,588
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	14%
Number of subscribers through Woman's Committee	18,794

CITY QUOTA—New Orleans	$28,800,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	3,217,750
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	10%

MRS. F. P. BRECKENRIDGE, *City Chairman*

Gleanings from the Campaign:

The speaking campaign in Louisiana was organized with two centers, one in the southern and one in the northern part of the state, with instructions to cover all meetings, and picture shows. This was done until the influenza put a stop to everything of this sort.

In New Orleans the campaign was carried out by the War Finance Brigade, a military organization in which one of the Battalions is composed of women. The Major is the City Chairman, who, in accordance with the rules of the organization made no separate industrial campaign.

Maine

MRS. JOHN F. HILL, 284 Beacon Street, Auburn, *State Chairman*
MRS. GRACE A. WING, 11 Turner Street, Auburn, *Executive Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$18,472,140
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	5,626,100
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	30%
(No corporation subscriptions taken by the Woman's Committee.)	
Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee	17,156
Number of $50 Bonds	9,470
Number of $100 Bonds	6,671
Number of $500 Bonds	885
Number of $1,000 Bonds	103
Number of $5,000 Bonds	23
Number of $10,000 Bonds	1

Number of $25,000, $50,000 and $100,000 Bonds, 1 each.

It is worthy of note that in 25 towns in the state the Woman's Committee raised more than the town's quota.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Owing to the influenza all Maine plans for publicity in the nature of meetings, parades, etc., were abandoned, and throughout the state committees promptly made their plans over, and put through a house-to-house canvass.

In Portland, the city was handled just as an election would be, with check lists, ward booths and application blanks instead of ballots. People were taken by auto from every house and carried to the polls to subscribe. The women were given three wards of the city as their part of the work.

In Lewiston and Auburn, with three days' notice, the women were called upon to make a house-to-house canvass of the residential districts, for a whirlwind drive on the first day of the campaign. They had planned previously for booths managed by the various women's organizations, but they changed their plan on request of the men's committee, did the work in a pouring rain; Auburn went over the top that day and Lewiston a few days later. The women raised almost one-fourth of the quota of the two cities in the residential districts.

In Bangor, after the drive opened, the Men's Committee called on the women to canvass 11 wards of the city.

Through the Woman's Committee Publicity Chairman every county offered in the form of Thrift Stamps four prizes in the schools for essays on the Liberty Loan, and two prizes were offered in the state for a Liberty Loan poster. All schools were supplied with posters and suitable literature.

Maryland

MRS. SYDNEY M. CONE, 2328 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, *State Chairman*
MRS. ALEXANDER C. NELSON, Baltimore, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$82,180,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	7,428,050
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	9%
Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee	17,684

CITY QUOTA—Baltimore	$60,950,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	3,995,900
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	6%
Number subscriptions through Woman's Committee	8,019

$3,451,150 was raised through organizations of women in this state.

Massachusetts

MRS. BARRETT WENDELL, 95 Milk Street, Boston, *State Chairman*
MRS. BARRETT WENDELL, JR., Boston, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$328,637,700
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	39,047,650
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	12%
(No corporation subscriptions were taken by the Woman's Committee)	
Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	24,561
Number of $50 Bonds	12,974
Number of $100 Bonds	7,334
Number of $500 Bonds	987
Number of $1000 Bonds	3,266

Massachusetts was one of the most seriously handicapped states as the influenza epidemic was unusually severe there, and reached its climax at the time of the campaign. No meetings were allowed until the last week.

CITY	QUOTA	SUB. SECURED BY WOMEN	PERCENT OF QUOTA	CHAIRMAN
Boston	$127,580,700	$8,612,500	6%	Mrs. Malcolm Lang
Somerville	2,800,000	1,538,000	50%	Mrs. Geo. C. Brewer
Worcester	15,043,600	4,625,000	30%	Mrs. Homer Gage

Gleanings from the Campaign:

A poster competition in the schools was among the most successful means of publicity especially in rural districts. This was illustrated by the town of Tolland, Hampden County, with a population of 200, and quota of $5200. The seemingly impossible problem was turned over to the school teacher and her sixteen pupils who started a poster contest. A rally with a patriotic program was held, posters were exhibited, and $6000 in one evening was the result of the children's call for patriotism.

The poster selected for New England, a rising sun, with the caption "Buy a Liberty Bond Today" was developed from a cartoon submitted by a fifteen year old girl in a Gloucester high school.

Sufficiently spectacular to attract enormous crowds, and swell the total subscriptions of the committee several hundred thousand dollars, was the All America Liberty Fair which was held on Boston Common by the Committee of Foreign Birth or Descent, the last day of the drive. Not only did this Fair appeal to the patriotism of the fifteen nationalities represented through the stirring speeches in different languages, through the music of bands, singing of grand opera stars, and general singing of National songs, but it appealed to every lover of the picturesque through the beautifully decorated booths, and the native costumes of the Liberty Loan workers. The patriotism which the new Americans expressed was inspiring to all who witnessed it, and was a fitting close to the campaign.

A Barnstable County woman dug 50 bushels of clams at $1.00 a bushel, and purchased therewith a $50 Liberty Bond.

A street publicity committee for distributing literature was one of the features of the work in Lawrence.

A novel feature in connection with the opening of outside booths in Boston was the group of eight tables on Washington Street, between Franklin and Summer, where traffic was shut off between twelve and two every day during the last week of the campaign. The decorations, the march of the workers on Washington Street headed by a band and chorus of well trained voices; speakers of prominence including the Alpini, drew large crowds.

A bulletin board with striking slogans was a special advertising feature of the committee in Taunton.

A picturesque rally took place at the large cranberry bog in Plymouth. They had about thirty colored Portuguese to be paid off; when they came for their money they had the United States and Portuguese flags flying and a graphophone played the two national airs. More than a third of them took Bonds.

A great stimulus was the Unconditional Surrender Club, or U. S. Club. The idea spread like wildfire, and the little pieces of red, white, and blue ribbon of the badge were soon proudly worn all over the state.

Women of Brookline put "Anti-Flu" booths on the street at trolley transfer stations.

An Honor Flag was awarded to all Women's Organizations and Clubs, 75% of whose membership had bought a Liberty Bond.

Michigan

MRS. DELPHINE D. ASHBAUGH, 110 West Fort St., Detroit, *State Chairman*
MRS. CAROLINE C. BRINK, Grand Rapids, *State Vice-Chairman* (Lower Peninsula)
MRS. C. C. ANDREWS, Escanaba, *State Vice-Chairman* (Upper Peninsula)

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$147,000,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	61,564,960
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	42%

The Voluntary Subscription and Allotment Plans were used in Michigan, the women being allowed 50% as their share in the lower Peninsula and 25% in the Upper Peninsula. In thirteen counties only did women solicit subscriptions.

CITY QUOTA—*Detroit	$62,000,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	20,000,000
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	33%

*Bonds sold under general subscription plan only.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In counties where the Volunteer system was employed, the women were most active in the educational work preceding the volunteer days, they assumed the leading active part in all school propaganda, directed the activities of the speakers and four-minute men, played hostess to the Jackie Band and county conferences, and made it their business to see that no public meeting was held at which the Loan was not represented. They formed their own committees to do clerical work, and prepared themselves to do duty in the booths on volunteer days. It was customary to have an equal number of men and women in the booths. If the volunteer days were followed by a subscription period the women worked with the men in ward canvassing. In these counties the men divided fifty fifty voluntarily, and were loud in their praise.

In the counties where the Allotment plan was employed, the women were more active in the clerical work: the cards were divided among the ward captains, who distributed them where they considered they could be best handled, there were no complaints from the women as to injustice in the distribution. Up to the present time no man has said that any woman allowed a man to get away with less than his allotment, and some women persuaded people to oversubscribe their allotment. The educational work in the schools, theatres, public meetings, and the superintendency of county luncheons for members of the conferences, as well as the Jackie Band was left almost entirely to them. In these counties the men claimed the women earned their one-half of everything.

Detroit was divided into 10 sections, under team captains. The woman's team sold $2,000,000 more than any other.

The Woman's Committee did its share of house-to-house canvassing:
(a) Following Volunteer days
(b) Distributing allotment cards
(c) General individual subscriptions

Minnesota

MRS. ARCHIBALD MACLAREN, 914 Lowry Bldg., St. Paul, *State Chairman*
MRS. J. L. MCCULLOCH, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$123,000,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	32,844,900
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	25%

(The allotment system was used entirely throughout the state. The Woman's Committee being credited with 25% of the amount raised.)

CITY	QUOTA	SUB. CREDITED TO WOMEN	PERCENT OF QUOTA
St. Paul	$18,000,000	$4,563,212	25%
Minneapolis	27,000,000	7,086,700	25%
Duluth	7,000,000	2,550,100	25%

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Each county in the state had its own Woman's speaking campaign, with very satisfactory results.

Forest fires in five counties proved a serious handicap. There was a great loss of life and property. Many of the subscriptions were cancelled in these counties. Some of the other counties made extra subscriptions to cover deficit.

The Woman's Committee attended largely to the publicity, educational and clerical work of the campaign.

Mississippi

MRS. R. L. McLAURIN, 1905 Clay Street, Vicksburg, *State Chairman*
MRS. G. C. SWEARINGEN, 205 Merchants Bank Bldg., Jackson, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$26,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	7,436,775
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	28%
Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee	6,841
Number of $50 Bonds	3,669
Number of $100 Bonds	2,331
Number of $500 Bonds	324
Number of $1,000 Bonds	517

County chairmen held meetings at rural school houses.

Missouri

MRS. THEODORE BENOIST, 1695 Railway Exchange Bank Bldg., St. Louis, *State Chairman*
MRS. W. T. DONOVAN, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$163,977,950
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	50,256,000
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	30.6%
CITY QUOTA—St. Louis	$78,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	25,786,750
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	33¾%
Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	212,424
Number of $50 Bonds	29,073
Number of $100 Bonds	17,695
Number of $500 Bonds	1,843
Number of $1,000 Bonds	2,320
Number of Bonds not itemized	161,483

Woman's Committee—29 District Chairmen, 114 County chairmen, 1,700 town or township chairmen, and 30,000 women working in campaign irrespective of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph organization.

State conferences in Missouri were called jointly by men and women, and attended by both organizations.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

The St. Louis campaign was opened by a Woman's Committee mass meeting of men and women ward and precinct chairmen.

Cape Girardeau has an organization called the Minute Women. This consists of a group of two hundred and eleven women who hold themselves in readiness to respond to call on a minute's notice. They are divided into units; automobile, speakers, clerical, typists, decorating, telephone and poster-making. The success of the campaign in Cape Girardeau is largely attributed to this splendid organization.

Livingston County boasts a unique organization called the "Nickel Club." It is composed of school children who bring five cents a day, and in the poorer communities where the children have no money, they sell eggs and collect junk to sell. The money is then brought to school and Liberty Bonds bought, which are to be given as an endowment fund for a home for orphans of American soldiers and sailors.

Columbus opened the campaign with a large parade, Saturday, September 27th, Volunteer Day. Over three thousand people took part in the procession, including students from the University, Stephens and Christian Colleges. The feature most distinctive was achieved by the young women of Christian College. These girls were dressed exactly alike in white with red, white, and blue Liberty caps and banners. They marched sixteen abreast, and as they marched they lifted their voices in a grand chorus of Liberty Loan songs, "Buy a Bond," and "For Your Boy and My Boy" striking the first note of Liberty Loan music in Boone County. Subscriptions were offered faster than the Bond salesman could write them.

Meetings were held in practically every school house in the state. The children had debating contests between rival teams of four minute speakers (children), and all learned and sang the Liberty songs. Many schools organized bands of carol singers, who went through the villages at night singing before the different private homes and wherever groups of people were gathered.

The first week of the campaign in Kansas City and in fact the entire Tenth Federal Reserve District was given over to advertising. Not a Bond was sold during that time. The second week of the campaign started with mass meetings and parades. During the week of the canvass, daily luncheons were held at which flags were awarded each day to the ward chairman having the largest number of subscriptions for that day, and also to the one having the largest total. At the end of the campaign the flags remained in the possession of the ward having the largest cumulative totals. To these luncheons the badge of admission was the arm band adopted by the National Liberty Loan Committee. The women of Kansas City also had the wards in the residential district and were aided by the flying squadron and the submarine squadron composed of men who solicited in certain districts, munition factories, and other industrial plants where it was deemed unadvisable for the women to take subscriptions. However, any subscriptions that they obtained were credited to the women.

The campaign in St. Louis, after having made a splendid start came practically to a standstill after the influenza put a ban on activities. On Monday morning, October 14th, when people arrived in the business district they found literally a crimson town. Every window, every lamp-post bore enormous signs on a bright red background with white letters two feet long bearing the words, "HELP—ST. LOUIS OVER THE TOP." Every crossing had painted on the asphalt of the street, "HELP—ST. LOUIS OVER THE TOP." Every mail, express, delivery wagon, and automobile bore the same legend, every traffic policeman waved his signals with cardboard signs beseeching people to "HELP—ST. LOUIS OVER THE TOP." Twelve bands patrolled the streets playing the Liberty Loan music, accompanied by salesmen who stopped people passing and got subscriptions. On Friday, Oct. 18th, St. Louis being still behind, new red signs appeared with the words "BUY AGAIN." Saturday, October 19th, the exploding of bombs announced the glad tidings that St. Louis had subscribed her quota. The women had the wards in the entire residential district and did splendid work.

Liberty Loan Sunday was very generally observed. Livingston County had its ministers preach patriotic sermons. The people were notified to bring their lunch in baskets. After the church services, the whole county sat down to a mammoth basket picnic. Liberty Loan songs were sung by women choral singers, a striking address was made, and subscriptions taken on the spot for Liberty Bonds.

The Woman's Committee in St. Joseph disposed of one-half the Bonds subscribed.

Montana

MRS. W. W. McDOWELL, 1 So. Excelsior Ave., Butte, *State Chariman*
MRS. F. S. LUSK, 1011 Gerald Avenue, Missoula, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$16,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	4,989,590
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	31%

Nebraska

MRS. A. G. PETERSON, 1217 Ninth Street, Aurora, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$69,356,250
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	8,759,750
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	12½%

New Jersey

MRS. H. O. WITTPEN, Wiss Bldg., 671 Broad St., Newark, *State Chairman*
MISS ANNE McILLVAINE, 154 W. State Street, Trenton, *Associate State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$182,694,970
Amounted raised through Woman's Committee	38,340,325
Percentage raised through Woman's Committee	21%
Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	134,115
CITY QUOTA—Jersey City	$21,000,000
Amount raised through Woman's Committee	4,490,350
Percentage raised through Woman's Committee	21½%

MISS BESSIE POPE, *City Chairman*

CITY QUOTA—Newark	$38,700,000
Amount raised through Woman's Committee	2,035,100
Percentage raised through Woman's Committee	5%

MRS. GEO. BARKER, *City Chairman*—Conference held in Newark

Amount subscribed through Organizations of Women $212,950

The Woman's Committees for counties in 3rd District report an increase of 60% over the 3rd campaign. No meetings could be held, and all work was done through house-to-house doorstep visiting, and telephone calls.

Nevada

MRS. S. H. BELFORD, 719 Humboldt Street, Reno, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$5,033,850
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	2,463,650
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	48.9%

Distances in the state, and the cost of railroad fare, precluded calling a State Conference.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In Washoe County, of which Reno is the county seat, the women worked under the direction of the Men's Committee, and the men were so pleased with the results of the work done that they volunteered to credit them with half the subscriptions obtained.

In Tonopah, the Men's Committee asked the Woman's Committee to take over the entire soliciting of Bonds, as their experience with the Woman's Committee in the Third Loan had convinced them that the women were amply able to handle it themselves and they gave the women the credit for the entire sum raised in Nye County, which was $453,350.

The entire expense for putting over the women's share of the Loan, as given above, did not exceed $175.00.

New Hampshire

MRS. WM. H. SCHOFIELD, 51 Main Street, Peterborough, *State Chairman*
MRS. JAMES FARNSWORTH, Nashua, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$20,372,800
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	4,098,400
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	20.1%
Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	18,692
Number of $50 Bonds	9,413
Number of $100 Bonds	7,963
Number of $500 Bonds	783
Number of $1000 Bonds	512
Number of $5000 Bonds	5
Number of $10,000 Bonds	14
Number of $20,000 Bonds	3
Number of $25,000 Bonds	1
Number of $40,000 Bonds	1
Number of $50,000 Bonds	1

$1,586,950—denominations not specified
(No corporation Subscriptions taken by Woman's Committee)
Women's Organizations—$1,750

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Organization for the Fourth Loan began in New Hampshire on August 16th, the day after the final payment in the Third Loan.

Ten $1000 Bonds, autographed by President Wilson, were sold by Mrs. Henry W. Keys, wife of the Governor, herself a member of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

One of the big publicity assets of the campaign was the Liberty loan Poster Exhibit arranged by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. There were French, English, Canadian, Italian and Algerian posters, besides a practically complete set of American posters. These were displayed at the large autumn meeting of the Colonial Dames Society and the Federation of Women's Clubs, as well as at the Liberty Loan Mass Meeting of the Men's and Women's Committees. Later this exhibit was displayed, by request, at a department store in Manchester, the largest in the state, attracting many visitors and most favorable newspaper comment.

Mrs. Schofield sent out a special appeal to all women whose "next of kin" were in their country's service. This appeal was printed on the cover of the "First Service Star" which was printed for national use by the National Committee. This effective appeal was as follows: "Will you, whose 'next of kin' are in our country's service, take a $50 Bond today for the sake of each of your boys who has gone to fight for us? If you have bought other Bonds, buy one more for his sake,—and pay for it outright, or on the installment plan of $1 a week. Today I have bought two such Bonds for my boys' sake."

New Mexico

MRS. HOWARD HUEY, Box 43, Santa Fé, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$5,302,545
Amount raised through Woman's Committee	1,678,080
Percentage raised through Woman's Committee	31⅛%

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In Quay County the Woman's Committee obtained practically three-fourths of the entire amount subscribed and the county quota was almost doubled. The men's committee in that county furnished bands and automobiles and escorted the women about the county and women made the appeals and took the subscriptions.

In Dona Ana County the chairman of the Woman's Committee took over the work of the Chairman of the men's committee, who was ill with influenza, and under her direction the county raised three times its quota.

Ten thousand dodgers, urging the buying of Bonds, were printed in Spanish, for the use of the Spanish-American population.

Several chairmen reported that the spirit which prevailed during the Fourth Loan was very much better than during the Third Loan. In counties where drought had killed the cattle and cut down the incomes of ranchmen and stockmen, many men took Bonds, knowing they would have to leave their homes and find work in towns to pay for them.

The women were particularly successful in placing Bonds of small denominations. They devoted much of their attention to reaching women in isolated places.

The campaign in New Mexico was made largely by use of automobiles, which were donated; the money allotted the Woman's Committee for expenses is practically untouched.

New York

MRS. JOHN PRATT, 120 Broadway, New York City, *State Chairman*
MRS. WILLARD STRAIGHT, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$1,637,929,900
Amount raised through Woman's Committee	169,938,600
Percentage raised through Woman's Committee	10%

(No corporation subscriptions taken by Woman's Committee.)

CITY	QUOTA	SUB. SECURED BY WOMEN	PERCENT OF QUOTA	CHAIRMAN
Buffalo	$ 61,648,400	$ 7,038,600	11%	Mrs. Theodore M. Pomeroy
New York City	1,322,473,200	94,303,600	7%	Mrs. Courtland Barnes
Rochester	31,100,200	950,450	3%	Mrs. Frank P. Van Hoesen

The Woman's Committee report taking 452,105 subscriptions and that the name and address of every subscriber is listed at headquarters. Of this number not more than 1,200 were subscribers in excess of $1,000 and not more than 20,000 were subscribed in amounts of $500 and over. This is proof conclusive of reaching the small investor to an extraordinary extent.

Outside of New York City the Woman's Committee secured 23% of the New York state quota. There were two counties worked on percentage basis, one allowed the Woman's Committee 50% and the other 33⅓%.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Women's organizations in New York City subscribed $38,231,490.

A camouflaged Fifth Avenue bus in charge of the Motor Corps of America paraded the streets of New York City for the duration of the Loan and secured subscriptions to the amount of $239,000.

The Foreign Language Division of the Woman's Committee of New York City reported $2,857,800 subscribed. The Booth Committee reports $44,836,200 subscribed. The Theatre Committee of the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx report $26,892,900 subscribed.

The Liberty Theatre maintained by the Stage Woman's War Relief Association on the steps of the Public Library, in New York City, on Fifth Avenue at Forty-first Street, kept a continuous performance of speeches and music going daily from eleven o'clock until six o'clock, for the duration of the Liberty Loan campaign and secured subscriptions for $2,351,800 worth of Bonds. It would be impossible to estimate the publicity value of this brilliant enterprise, which reached thousands of people daily and was the crowning point of the carnival that was Fifth Avenue during the Fourth Liberty Loan.

It is estimated that there were 7,000 women working on Woman's Liberty Loan Committees in New York state, exclusive of the thousands of volunteers helping in the campaign.

North Carolina

MRS. R. H. LATHAM, 735 Summit Street, Winston-Salem, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$39,900,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committees	14,130,600
Percentage raised by Woman's Committees	35%

(Two counties worked on a percentage basis with the Men's Committee being credited with 50% of the amount raised.)

Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee 28,198

Men and women held conferences together.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In Granville County trucks equipped with pianos and singers went from village to village through the county holding community "sings" and selling Bonds. Heralds went before with bugles calling the people "to the colors." This proved very effective, and the county's quota was subscribed in one day.

In Franklin County the influenza epidemic was so severe that the Liberty Loan Committee abandoned the plan for a house-to-house canvass. The Woman's Committee, feeling that this work was necessary, took it in hand, and raised the county's quota.

Stories are numerous where women in the mountain counties went in Fords and on horse back to reach meetings of people and to make the personal appeal. Many hardships were encountered, and often it was necessary to appeal for help to pull the car out of the mud, but they were not daunted and it is true that the spirit of loyal determination shown by these women has quickened the patriotism of the people of the mountains.

King's Daughters, the only organization of women reporting Bond sales, reported $415,750 secured in subscriptions.

North Dakota

MISS MINNIE NIELSON, Court House, Valley City, *State Chairman*
MRS. W. A. MCINTYRE, Grand Forks, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$20,000,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	5,000,000
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	25%

(The Allotment Plan was used and the Woman's Committee was credited with one-fourth of the amount raised.)

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In McLean County, the northern part of which is in the Bartholdi Indian Reservation, Miss Lee Satterlund of Washburn sold Bonds to fifty Indian women. Among the purchasers were Mary Dog Fast and Edna Wounded Face.

Ohio

MRS. FRANK MULHAUSER, 1560 Mistletoe Drive, Cleveland, *State Chairman*
MISS HILDEGARDE ANGELL, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$327,407,750
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	35,501,975
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	11%

Two counties worked on percentage basis, being credited with 33⅓% in one county, and 12½% in the other.

Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	44,861
Number of $50 Bonds	18,322
Number of $100 Bonds	14,186
Number of $500 Bonds	2,050
Number of $1000 Bonds	2,788

CITY	QUOTA	SUB. SECURED BY WOMEN	PERCENT OF QUOTA	CHAIRMAN
Cincinnati	$ 38,372,750	$9,977,300	26%	Mrs. A. C. Shinkle
Columbus	12,351,100	2,148,300	17%	Mrs. Frank C. Martin
Cleveland	112,100,950	7,200,300	6½%	Mrs. E. C. T. Miller

Gleanings from the Campaign:

A special feature of the campaign was a replica of Mount Vernon on the Public Square in Cleveland for Bond Sales Headquarters. An old time stage coach with postillion and four horses carrying George and Martha Washington and Betsy Ross to Mount Vernon, attracted much attention.

In Dayton, the use of a gold tag by the Woman's Committee for a last day "Buy Another Bond" campaign was successful.

An automobile tour of the "Liberty Loan Limited" was effective in the rural sections of Cuyahoga County.

When the influenza put a stop to all meetings, county-wide telephone campaigns were instituted and proved a great success.

Oklahoma

DR. LEILA E. ANDREWS, 405 Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, *State Chairman*
MRS. W. C. CAUDILL, Durant, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$43,468,295
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	10,009,600
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	22%

Oregon

MRS. SARAH EVANS, 408 Platt Bldg., Portland, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$33,708,128
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	13,127,450
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	38%

In some counties of the state the Allotment Plan was used.

CITY QUOTA—Portland	$18,323,421
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	5,848,150
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	32%
Amount subscribed through Organizations of Women	$1,176,850

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In Multnomah County, which includes Portland, the Woman Chairman of the Foreign Language group did such excellent work, and was so successful in selling Bonds to these people that the Men's Committee asked her to take entire charge of that branch of the campaign for them.

On September 21st, the entire state participated in a "Mothers Parade", which was the special feature of the campaign. Only mothers, wives, sisters and children of those in service were eligible. It was estimated that in Portland 5000 were in line, 1200 being mothers, headed by 18 Gold Star Mothers. It was a great, silent appeal which passed through the crowded streets. Two weeks before the parade women were requested through the newspapers, pulpits, schools, clubs, etc., to participate in the parade and to register at headquarters. In this way over 1200 names of women were procured who can be called on to assist in another campaign.

Women working on men's teams were allowed to credit subscriptions so secured to Woman's Committee. Over a thousand were so employed in Portland.

Pennsylvania

MRS. J. O. MILLER, 7109 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$703,567,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	226,141,061
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	32%
Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee	1,001,039

CITY QUOTA—Pittsburgh (Including Allegheny County)	$163,452,750
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	66,680,300
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	40%

MRS. CLARENCE RENSHAW, *Chairman*

CITY QUOTA—Philadelphia (Including Philadelphia County)	$259,198,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	71,235,170
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	27%

Gleanings from Pittsburgh Campaign:

In Allegheny County, which includes Pittsburgh, 12,000 women volunteered their services for the Fourth Campaign. They wrote 150,000 applications in spite of the prevalence of the influenza and the quarantine, which stopped all meetings. They took subscriptions for over sixty-six million dollars at a cost of one-hundredth of one pefcent.

The Woman's Committee had charge of all the booths, which numbered fifty, and through which $32,926,350 worth of subscriptions were taken.

The schools were entirely under the Woman's Committee securing 18,528 subscriptions amounting to $3,686,700. An instance of the splendid work done by the schools is the record of the Peabody High School. With a total enrollment of 1,555, 98% of the enrollment, or 1,522 pupils sold at least one Bond.

The Boy Scouts working under the direction of their own organization and reporting to the Woman's Committee secured subscriptions for $4,318,400 worth of Bonds.

On the first day of the campaign the Woman's Committee in Pittsburgh served what was called a Trench Breakfast, on a short street back of their offices, called William Penn Way, the Y. W. C. A. taking charge of the service. Twelve hundred women were seated at this out-door breakfast. At one side was an orchestra and a quartette, at each place was a song sheet with the words of all the popular war songs. After the meal was served there were alternate periods of singing and speaking. As it would have been impossible for one speaker to have been heard by so vast a throng, for many additional onlookers had gathered, there were 20 speakers, all working at once, each one covering two divisions. Each speech was confined to five minutes and at the end of such a period the speakers changed places, so that for half an hour they kept up a steady run of short, snappy talks. At the end of this time Mr. Daniels was due to arrive, but his train was delayed and there was a wait of considerable length, but the women were patient, though they had been served at one o'clock and Mr. Daniels did not arrive until four o'clock. Upon his arrival he was introduced by the chairman of the Woman's Committee, and gave a stirring speech to the women. This eager and enthusiastic gathering was an auspicious beginning for the campaign.

Several days later the Woman's Committee celebrated their first special day; this was called Hero Day, celebrating the American heroes who had gone over to the other side. A booth was named after every celebrated general. All were successful, but the one that did the record business was the Memorial Booth; there on a large tablet were listed all the names of the boys from Allegheny County who had fallen in France. Every woman who asked for a subscription at that booth was one who had given her boy on the field of battle to her country. The result of this appeal was $5,137,250 worth of subscriptions.

The next special feature was Allied Day, which was extremely unique and attractive. Eighteen trucks were decorated as booths and travelled over the city streets; each of these booths represented an Allied country and ran the whole gamut from the United States to China. All these booths specialized in the districts where the people of their own nationality lived and all reaped a good harvest. This not only aroused the enthusiasm of the various allied citizens, but attracted great attention and gave the Woman's Committee great publicity, securing $3,481,100 worth of subscriptions.

Urged on by the necessity of making people subscribe again for Bonds the Woman's Committee decided to try what was called a "Life Saver." They published widely in the papers that after a certain date Liberty Loan buttons would be no protection against being solicited for Bonds, that the only people who would not be solicited were those wearing a Life Tag. They then filled the streets with their solicitors. This was so successful that a rather humorous incident occurred. The men's committee came, saying that they could sell no more Bonds unless the Woman's Committee allowed them also to use the Life Line. The women at first demurred as it had been their idea, but the men were so insistent, even offering to pay all the bills for the women's as well as their own, that they finally gave in, and in a twinkling every good citizen of Pittsburgh wore a Life Line in his coat. In connection with this Life Line, it is interesting to know that the Woman's Committee received permission from the street car companies for their solicitors to board the cars and sell Bonds. This was the first time such permission had been given in Pittsburgh.

Rhode Island

MRS. WALTER PECK, 113 Waterman Street, Providence, *State Chairman*
MRS. WILLIAM L. HODGMAN, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$50,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	4,726,850
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	9.45%
(No corporation Subscriptions taken by Woman's Committee)	
Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	11,526
CITY QUOTA—Providence	$30,000,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	2,265,650
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	7.5%
Women's organizations had charge of the booths and secured	$384,200

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In Narragansett the Woman's Committee raised 153% of the quota.

South Dakota

MRS. ELLWOOD PERISHO, State College, Brookings, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$36,815,850
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	9,202,962
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	25%
Number of women subscribing	31,053
Purchasing $3,903,450 worth of Bonds	
(The Allotment Plan was used the women being credited with 25% of the subscriptions taken)	

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Publicity was done almost entirely through the newspapers. The State Chairman had a list of all the papers in the state, and the dailies which were taken in the state, and to each of these papers articles with local coloring were sent.

County Chairman made use of the talent of the school children and had them make posters.

One County Chairman sent a card to every man in the county suggesting that his wife would rather have a Liberty Bond for a Christmas gift than any other present.

22% of the women in the state are Bond holders.

In one township every inhabitant, but seven, man, woman, and child, bought a Bond.

The campaign in South Dakota was practically over in one day.

South Carolina

MRS. F. S. MUNSELL, 1824 Green Street, Columbia, *State Chairman*
MRS. GEORGE L. BAKER, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$32,450,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	10,286,450
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	31%
(In three counties the women worked on a percentage basis being credited with 50% of the subscriptions)	
Number of Subscriptions in state	77,619
Number of Subscriptions through Woman's Committee	41,664
Number $50 Bonds	15,661
Number $100 Bonds	9,876
Number $500 Bonds	2,237
Number $1000 Bonds	1,242

Gleanings from the Campaign:

The City of Columbia was so well organized and thoroughly canvassed that 2000 more subscriptions were sold than there were names in the 1918 city directory.

Decorated automobiles carrying speakers to rural districts, proved a successful campaign activity.

In Berkely County the Men's Committee turned the campaign entirely over to the women.

Tennessee

MRS. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Commercial Bank Bldg., Memphis, *State Chairman*
Mrs. John Aust, Nashville, Chairman Zone 1
Mrs. Milton Ochs, Chattanooga, Chairman Zone 2
Mrs. S. J. Ellis, Memphis, Chairman Zone 3
Mrs. J. D. Varnell, Knoxville, Chairman Zone 4

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	52,408,000
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	25,273,525
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	47%

Zone conferences, instead of a state conference, were held, called jointly by men and women

In the 4th Campaign in many counties in Tennessee the Women's Committee arranged with the men for a 50% credit.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Agricultural Campaign was conducted by organized house-to-house canvass. The women travelling in buggies and on horseback where machines could not go. The State Chairman gave special attention to the agricultural districts, talking to county courts on first Mondays during the entire summer. Negroes organized and did splendid work without outside help.

Nashville women conducted a wonderful campaign, and the feature of it was street booths, over twenty in number. From morning until eleven at night those booths were open and operated by leading women. All of the leading young girls in town gave their entire time to these and special amusement programs were given during the day and evening at these booths. The programs were invariably printed in the papers the day before. The street looked like a big carnival; everything else in Nashville was closed on account of influenza, but the women saw their campaign through. The result was the Nashville women sold actually 64% of the city's quota.

The publicity chairman in Nashville, for both men and women, was a member of the Woman's organization.

In Knoxville and Nashville brilliant night parades were an activity of the Woman's Committee.

Texas

MRS. MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM, 629 Littlefield Bldg., Austin, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$107,784,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	30,178,800
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	27%

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In Harrison county a band of Liberty Loan entertainers, composed of singers and speakers, visited the various towns.

In Maverick county, after four days work, the Woman's Committee alone took the county "over the top."

There are 253 counties in the state. Some of these counties have no railroads, one or two have not a post offlce, and at least one has not a single bank. In all the counties the women worked for the Loan, although many workers suffered grievous losses from the epidemic.

Two Letters from a County Chairman

LETTER FROM UPTON COUNTY, TEXAS, COUNTY CHAIRMAN, TO TEXAS STATE CHAIRMAN

Letter No. 1.

MRS. MINNIE CUNNINGHAM,
Galveston, Texas.

Rankin, Texas, September 8, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Cunningham:

Mrs. Mary Bell at your service. Am doing all I can in my small sphere to win the war No, I don't feel it is "Hot and dusty" for I am a ranch woman, running sheep and cattle with the assistance of my boy and girl. So you see I am tempered to the heat, dust, and cold. I herd sheep, run cattle, and incidentally now have undertaken to help run the Hun. Expect to make as good success at that as I have in running other beasts.

Live ten miles from town, but am also teaching a little music class in our only school in the county. Despite the severe drought, we have had to endure, our little handful of people have come nobly up, and we will always be ready to do all that can be done. Just command me

Respectfully,

Letter No. 2.

Rankin, Texas, October 14, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Cunningham:

Don't think the women are not doing all they can in this part of the world. We haven't any but true and tried workers. Some are out helping with sheep, driving the chuck wagon, and cooking for husbands. Some make cow hands, riding and working hard all day, throw their little roll of bedding off the chuck wagon, on the ground at night, and "Fall in" as the boys say.

I see so much in every paper about how much the women are doing, but think the women out here work under more trying circumstances than they do most anywhere else. I wonder what some would do if they had to stay out, just two women, with two Mexican herders and a flock of sheep, and a herd of cattle to hold and care for four days and nights at a time, and 50 miles from any communication.

You see we are not afraid of any kind of work, and if we women could get two Huns each, a good horse and saddle, and a good gun, the men could go on about their business, and we would at least make him work till he wouldn't be able to kill babies. Yours for service,

Utah

MRS. W. MONT FERRY, 164 E. South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, *State Chairman*
MRS. EMALINE B. WELLS, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$19,821,850
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	6,307,000
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	31%
Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee	31,846

State conference of men and women held in Salt Lake City.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

A Woman's Bank was a special feature of the campaign in Salt Lake City. It was of the portable variety, and was erected during the night, upon a prominent business corner, being placed directly upon the pavement. The building was painted white, with a broad porch in front, and a large sign on top to designate its purpose. The building was donated for the campaign, no expense being incurred by the Committee. Each day a special entertainment was featured upon the porch, and after a crowd had been attracted, a strong appeal was made by one of the four minute men. This "Bungalow Bank" helped materially to swell the totals of the women's committee, and was one of the most popular features of the campaign.

The National League for Woman's Service conducted a vigorous and intelligent campaign. At the State Fair, which was held in Salt Lake City during the drive, this league did especially good work. Not only were many Bonds sold at that time, but an educational campaign was conducted among the rural visitors which resulted in much good later.

The Women's Clubs committee also conducted a state campaign. Women's Clubs contributed three times the amount subscribed for the Third Loan—the women of the labor organizations making a special effort and conducting a booth at the Labor Temple. Many women's organizations reported one hundred per cent returns.

The churches in the state did splendid work; a rivalry between denominations developed which brought in amazing returns.

Vermont

MRS. E. C. SMITH, 121 Congress Street, St. Albans, *State Chairman*
MRS. GEORGE H. SMILIE, Montpelier, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$13,202,300
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	3,534,100
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	26%
(No corporation subscriptions taken by Woman's Committee.)	
Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee	6,332

State Conference held in St. Albans.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Each county worked out special features for advertising the Loan. In Rutland an original idea was the Liberty Cars. Touring cars were named for the famous generals of the Allied Armies. These cars ran competition sales and caused a great deal of enthusiasm besides selling a large number of Bonds. Special attention was paid to the schools and the work done there was not only patriotic but educational in teaching thrift and investment.

Although there was a thoroughly organized speakers' campaign, with good speakers appointed for the different localities most of the rallies had to be cancelled because of the influenza.

Virginia

MRS. JOHN L. HAGAN, 254 Jefferson Street, Danville, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$63,980,000
Amount raised through Woman's Committee	21,224,900
Percentage raised through Woman's Committee	33⅓%
Number of subscriptions through Woman's Committee	55,442

State conference held in Lynchburg.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Almost all special features had to be dispensed with on account of the influenza epidemic. In almost every county and town, meetings were forbidden as well as house-to-house canvass. Business was suspended and nursing the sick, or burying the dead became the chief occupation. The situation as far as our campaign was concerned could hardly have appeared more desperate. Chairman begged and pleaded for an extension of time to carry out their quotas on time. It was often necessary to do this entirely by phone in spite of a demoralized service, but they went to it and made a great fight.

A great number of people in outlying counties invested for the first time, and this class particularly were reached by the women.

Washington

MRS. OVERTON G. ELLIS, 811 North G. St., Tacoma, *State Chairman*
MRS. W. J. PATTERSON, Aberdeen, *State Vice-Chairman*
MRS. N. S. MCCREADY, Snohomish, *Second State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$58,216,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	11,257,907
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	19⅓%
CITY QUOTA—Seattle	$16,000,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	300,000
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	.01⅞%

MRS. EDGAR AMES, *City Chairman*

Gleanings from the Campaign:

In several counties Bonds were sold by correspondence only. The Central Committee wrote a letter to each person in the county and assigned him an amount and asked him to call at the bank and buy that amount on a certain day. No solicitation was done in these counties and they more than raised their quotas. The women assisted in all these counties in the publicity and every means of promoting the interest in Liberty Bonds.

One device used by a successful war worker in a little Pacific Beach community was that of sending a card each week to everyone in her precinct who had not bought a Bond. She reported that it finally did the work.

Owing to the varying geographical conditions in many parts of the state making travel extremely difficult—the vast distances, the sparsely settled counties—the varying industries, running the gamut of logging, mining, farming, fishing, and canning as well as those pertaining to more cosmopolitan life, such as manufacturing, shipbuilding, milling, etc., no set plans for publicity could be made. But to these different communities were sent out speakers and literature adapted to their various conditions.

Mrs. Josephine Preston, State Superintendent of Schools, reports that in the eighth grade schools every fifth child was a Bond purchaser.

The State Federation of Colored Women reports $35,500 subscribed through this organization.

"The Children's Parade" familiarly known as the "Kid's Parade" was the unique feature of city campaigns. This parade originated entirely in their play and developed into a big publicity event. The broad streets of the big sprawling western towns high above Puget Sound held a stream of moving children for hours. Street cars were stopped, motors stood in long lines, and mothers and fathers leaned from shop and office windows while the bands of minature Red Cross Nurses, companies of khaki clad Indian lads from the Cushman Indian School, black boys and girls from the African Methodist Church, Boy Scouts, little Miss Liberty, Uncle Sam, the Army, "Little Mother and her Child" carrying the inevitable suggestion of overseas "Little Mothers", two children of a Lieutenant at the front carrying a "Bond House" with "Our Daddy's in France and we Buy Liberty Bonds", marched and marched through the long afternoon for the Stars and Stripes.

Aproximately eight thousand "Minute Women" served in the Fourth Campaign. These women are organized for all war work and during the Liberty Loan Campaigns are at the service of the State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

In Tacoma this organization made two house-to-house canvasses through the residence district, one distributing circulars and propaganda, and the second time following up, when they sold $135,175 worth of Bonds.

At the beginning of the campaign in Tacoma a Liberty Loan dinner dance was given by the Woman's Publicity Committee. During the dinner while the dancers were on the floor, a fusillade of shots was heard, then a squad of soldiers with fixed bayonets surrounded the dance floor ordering the dancers to cease A speaker arose at one of the tables and referred to this invasion as something that might easily have occured on any occasion by our enemies if this country had not taken such immediate steps to protect itself and urged the buying of Bonds to prevent the possibility of such happenings and to support the splendid men who had already gone to defend us. After another address by a woman speaker, girls passed subscription blanks taking in $32,352 in subscriptions.

Pre-campaign work was done by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee through exhibits at the State Fair. A booth was maintained, posters were displayed, and members of the Committee presided each day, answering questions and giving out literature.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs invested all available funds in Liberty Bonds and many clubs throughout the state followed their example. Women's organizations were all appealed to, and in many cases, bought Bonds.

In Tacoma a committee of women worked every day in "Victory Hall" securing subscriptions for $187,200 worth of Bonds, the majority of which were of $50 denomination.

West Virginia

MRS. GEO. POFFENBARGER, State Capitol, Charleston, *State Chairman*
MRS. H. MAYNARD KIMBERLAND, *State Vice-Chairman*—(Fourth Federal Reserve District)

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$45,748,350
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	18,279,950
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	40%

Gleanings from the Campaign:

The Sacrifice Club, instituted in the last days of the campaign resulted in many thousands of dollars being raised, Wheeling leading with $100,000.

After the first week of the Loan no public meetings were held, which necessitated large subscriptions by corporations and banks for which women's committees received no credit. The Women's Committees in most instances took charge of the emergency hospitals of the counties, nursed the sick and looked after the stricken homes generally.

In Ohio County the men and women divided the house-to-house canvass equally and split evenly big corporation subscriptions. This was an ideal arrangement and deserves special mention as a model County Organization composed of two entirely separate organizations working together. It is interesting to note that in this equal division, the women exceeded the men's portion in the District by $377,400. After covering their territory so thoroughly, they procured, in addition, approximately $100,000 in the Sacrifice Club on from six to eight hours notice.

Wisconsin

MRS. JOHN W. MARINER, 428 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, *State Chairman*
MRS. E. M. WING, *State Vice-Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$112,050,000
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	44,645,258
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	39%

Throughout the state the committees worked on a percentage basis. In the Seventh District the Woman's Committee being credited with 50% of subscriptions and in the Ninth District with 25%.

State conference in Chicago for Seventh District. State conference held in La Crosse for counties in Ninth District.

CITY QUOTA—Milwaukee	$32,646,300
Amount credited to Woman's Committee	18,107,275
Percentage credited to Woman's Committee	50%

The following impressive resolution was adopted by the Milwaukee County Wisconsin Liberty Loan Executive Committee, October, 1918: "In recognition of the patriotism of the women of Milwaukee County and of their co-operation in the county plan of organization for the sale of Bonds and by promoting educational work for the Fourth Liberty Loan, the Milwaukee County Executive Committee, representing 32 industrial groups, hereby assigns to the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, credit for one-half of the total amount subscribed, to the end that the men and women of Milwaukee County may be justly represented as united in the support of the Government in the war."

State conference for counties in the Seventh District was called jointly by men and women and were attended by both organizations. Conference held in Milwaukee.

Gleanings from the Campaign:

It is estimated that there are 10,000 women enlisted for Liberty Loan work in the state.

A special responsibility of the publicity committee in each county was the reaching of farmer's wives with information about the campaign, and their responsibilities to their Government. In Milwaukee County, a special decorated street car, one side of which was devoted to a huge sign for the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, was used on the streets of the city during the campaign and excited much interest.

A letter from Mr. C. P. Cary, State Superintendent of Schools, to all superintendents, principals and teachers in Wisconsin, was sent with one from the State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, urging co-operation of the schools in the campaign and presenting the plans for a contest in the schools in four-minute speeches and posters, for which a diploma was issued by the Seventh Federal Reserve District Woman's Liberty Loan Committee to be awarded to the high school, graded school, private or parochial school, winning first place. As there were many requests for diplomas for class and individual school contests, the Wisconsin Woman's Liberty Loan Committee issued another, smaller diploma for this purpose and a very large number was awarded.

A Woman's Speaking Bureau was established in each county; especial attention being paid to talks in moving picture houses. In Richland County the Woman's Committee conducted the speaking campaign for both the men and the women. Community and chorus singing were arranged for in every county.

The Wisconsin editors gave the Woman's Committee work three times the space devoted to it in the previous campaign.

In Brown County a circular letter was sent to all teachers in the County suggesting that the week before Liberty Day be devoted to the study of the Allied Nations, and that it be known as Allies Week, the countries to be studied in the order of their entrance into the war: Monday, Belgium and Serbia; Tuesday, France; Wednesday, Great Britain; Thursday, Italy; Friday, United States. Topics to be studied in connection with each country were as follows:

1. Date of entrance into war and reasons.
2. Military record.
3. What part played and how affected.
4. Famous leaders.
5. Uniform, Flag, etc.
6. Method of subscribing War Loans.

The National League for Woman's Service secured subscriptions for $633,450 worth of Liberty Bonds.

1,300 cities and townships in the state are organized by the Woman's Committee.

Wyoming

MRS. T. S. TALIAFERRO, 106 Cedar Street, Rock Springs, *State Chairman*

STATE QUOTA—Fourth Liberty Loan	$7,977,500
Amount raised by Woman's Committee	3,204,000
Percentage raised by Woman's Committee	40%

Gleanings from the Campaign:

Upon the man chairman of the city of Green River going to war, the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee chairman, Mrs. Chris Weachter, was left with entire charge of the Liberty Loan work. With a quota of $50,000 and a population of 1500, the women raised $129,000

Natrona County, Mrs. C. E. Winter, chairman, leads the other counties of the state. With a quota of $753,250 the women raised $667,450 with 2304 subscriptions, of which 1500 were $50 Bonds and 800 were $100 Bonds.

The method of reaching agricultural population was by chairmen taking their own automobiles and spending days going from one place to another, often fifty and sixty miles apart. In many rural districts, women not owning cars went on horseback. One woman told of long, lonely rides through the mountains to sell Bonds. Another rode 66 miles on horseback to get subscriptions from seven families. Another woman wrote that she had been deserted by her German husband who left her with a farm and five children to care for. She took care of the family and farm alone, and as soon as she harvested her crops, she took her horse and visited all families within reach getting subscriptions for the Loan.

The University of Wyoming subscribed $50,000 through the Woman's Committee, through the President of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. E. T. David.

Recommendations from Wyoming Chairman:

"That fewer speakers be sent to large cities and more speakers be sent to isolated towns of two and three hundred population. The little town of Pinedale, which I have in mind, in Fremont County, is 105 miles from the railroad and people there are eager to hear speakers, and would come from miles around to attend a meeting. The truth is that the speakers themselves want large audiences, whereas, the time spent in country districts would give better results."

Another suggestion; "To make all women who have helped in the Fourth Loan feel it their duty to continue this war work as long as the Government needs their work, even though the armistice has been signed."

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION

National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, all printing for the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in the fourth campaign was done in Chicago, because of its facilities for prompt and adequate service and because of its excellent location as a distributing center. Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Fairbank were authorized by the Treasury Department to open headquarters in Chicago to carry on this work. An office was opened on August 5th, with necessary clerical help, and continued until the close of the campaign on October 19th.

As the printing for a division of the Treasury Department carried on away from Washington was a new departure, it was necessary to comply with certain definite instructions from the Treasury Department as to the actual conduct of the work. Circulars asking for bids on each item to be printed were sent to the best printing firms in the city. These bids were then acted upon by the Committee, and the contract awarded on the basis of price, quality of stock, known capacity of the plant, and ability to make deliveries promptly. The three companies among which the contracts were distributed rendered excellent service.

Questionnaires asking for estimates of the quantities of the various pieces of material it was proposed to issue were sent to each State and Federal Reserve Chairman, together with a letter explaining the plan of distribution. In those instances where there was delay in sending in the questionnaires or where for some reason they were not returned at all, it was necessary for the committee to make up the estimate.

A new method of distribution was adopted for the Fourth Loan; an original shipment of each item was made directly to State Chairmen, and a reserve supply placed with the Federal Reserve Chairmen to cover additional requirements of the State Chairmen during the campaign. In this way the rush orders of the State Chairmen were handled more promptly and efficiently than by the old method of maintaining a general distribution headquarters for the whole country.

An arrangement was made with the printing firms, whereby they performed all the work of wrapping, packing and shipping the material printed by them, thus obviating the necessity of distribution headquarters. A list of the quantities of each item to be shipped the State Chairmen was sent the contracting firms, and from this they made out the government bills of lading which were duly OK'd by the representative of the Office of Collector of Customs and certificates of delivery issued by him.

The use of a "Record of Shipment" blank, furnished a check on the shipments made each day by the various printing firms, and also on the receipt of each shipment by the State Chairmen. A table has been compiled from the returned blanks showing the length of time required for the various shipments to the forty-eight states and to Alaska.

All the general Liberty Loan advertising and publicity material issued by the National Publicity Bureau was sent direct to the twelve Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan Committees. The Executive Committees in the various districts were notified by Mr. Wilson, Director of the Publicity Bureau in the Treasury Department, Washington, to "instruct their subordinate committees to make a liberal supply of all literature and other material requested by women Liberty Loan Committees." Mr. Wilson also suggested that he believed it would be "advantageous to assign certain items of publicity material upon which the women might specialize in their distribution, wherever practicable." Where full co-operation existed between the man and woman State Chairmen, it was possible for the latter to turn over her list of county and district chairmen to the men's committee, who would simply send out all advertising and publicity material to the women at the same time that it was sent to the men's organization. This appears to be the most satisfactory arrangement which has been adopted and will be recommended for general adoption in the Fifth Loan.

In accordance with the policy of the National Committee to co-operate with the War Industries Board and save paper and labor, one form of letterhead only was issued, which did not carry any special office designation, and therefore was suitable for general use, and franked post cards were sent out to Chairmen with instructions to use them for short communications.

A "Certificate of Appointment" signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by Mrs. Bass, as Secretary of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, was issued to State Chairmen to send their county and district chairmen. In addition little "credential cards" were printed for the use of all local chairmen to serve as a means of identification in their work. A "Record of Subscription" blank was issued, which was designed to serve both as a receipt from the local men's committee for the subscriptions turned in daily by the woman's committee, and also as a record for the women's work.

Three sets of cards, a different form for State, City and County Chairmen, were sent out for use in reporting subscriptions taken by Women's Committees. These report blanks were printed on franked post cards, and arranged so that each week of the drive might be reported separately, with a minimum of work to reporting chairmen.

Only three pieces of literature were issued for the Fourth campaign—the Information Folder, the "First Service Star" folder, and the Report of the Third Loan. The Central Liberty Loan Committee (men's) of the Eighth Federal Reserve District asked for ten thousand copies of the Information Folder, compiled by Mrs. Fairbank and Mrs. Bass, for distribution through their organization. The little folder called the "First Service Star" was originally printed in the Seventh Federal Reserve District in the Third Campaign, where it was used most effectively. As in previous campaigns, the Report of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee was compiled by Mrs. Fairbank.

The thanks of the National Committee are due to the Liberty Loan Committee of the Seventh Federal Reserve district, under the personal direction of Mr. Merritt, for their assistance in securing offices for this work, the loaning of all necessary items of equipment, and the use of their office facilities. Miss Dixon, Federal Reserve Chairman for Women, was also of great service to this work of the National Committee.

Material Issued and Number of Shipments by National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee

Total quantity of material shipped	9,216,470
Individual Shipments:	
Envelopes—three sizes—83 shipments of each	332
Letterheads	87
Labels	87
Post-cards	87
Weekly Report Cards—County	67
Weekly Report Cards—City	67
Weekly Report Cards—State	49
Certificates of Appointment	50
First Service Star folder—2 deliveries to list	122
Identification Cards	61
Record of Subscription Blanks	61
Report of Third Loan	1,987
Information Folders	70
Arm Bands	51
Total number of individual shipments	3,178

National Conference of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee

On July 16th, 17th, and 18th, 1918, the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee called a conference of all Federal Reserve and State Chairmen, to discuss the problems of the Fourth Loan.

Eleven Federal Reserve Chairmen and *44* State Chairmen, or their representatives, attended this conference.

It was in session for three days; the fullest discussion prevailed, and the varied problems of Chairmen from widely separated states were brought before it. The attendance was large, as many Vice Chairmen and Publicity Chairmen came on their own initiative.

We Beg Your Pardon!

Washington: The amount of money credited to the Woman's Committee in the Report of the Third Loan was incorrectly given as $1,182,000. The amount raised by this committee in the Third Loan was $2,474,300.

First Federal Reserve District: The Third Report omitted to state the fact that in New England the Woman's Committee took no corporation subscriptions.

Maine: The Third Report made a mistake on quota. Woman's percentage should be 10% instead of 16% as credited.

Wyoming: Woman's Committee for Third Loan in Wyoming reached $2,314,500. (Was credited with $2,230,650.)

Ohio: In Third Campaign Cincinnati's subscriptions were 20% not 11% of quota.
In Cincinnati and Cleveland house-to-house canvassing was carried on by men and women but not so stated in report.

Georgia: Third Report gave Georgia $11,679,530. It should have been $8,452,650. Full report reached headquarters after report went to press.

Federal Reserve Chairmen for Victory Liberty Loan

First District:
Mrs. F. L. Higginson, 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Second District:
Mrs. John Pratt, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Third District:
Mrs. Henry D. Jump, 217 Liberty Bldg., Broad & Chester Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Fourth District:
Mrs. Frank Muhlhauser, 508 Park Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fifth District:
Mrs. J. S. Scott Parish.

Sixth District:
Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Seventh District:
Miss Grace Dixon, 105 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Eighth District:
Mrs. Theodore Benoist, 210 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Ninth District:
Mrs. C. A. Severance, 1512 Merchants Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Tenth District:
Mrs. George W. Fuller, 520 Gates Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Eleventh District:
Mrs. E. B. Reppert, 405 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

Twelfth District:
Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, 430 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

A change has been made in the organization of the National Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for the Fifth Campaign as regards those states which lie in two Federal Reserve Districts. In response to a general request from the Governors of Federal Reserve Banks to make the woman's organization conform more closely to that of the men, it was decided to appoint two chairmen in the divided states.

State Chairmen for the Victory Liberty Loan Campaign

Alaska—Mrs. T. J. Donohoe, Valdez.

Alabama—Mrs. John D. McNeel, 1490 Milner, Crescent, Birmingham. (Office) 420 Jefferson County Bank Bldg.

Arizona
Twelfth District—Miss Alice M. Birdsall Hotel Adams, Phoenix. (Office) Box 419, 421 Fleming Bldg.
Eleventh District—Mrs. Wm. H. Sawtelle 345 E. Third St., Tucson.

Arkansas—Mrs. C. H. Brough, 2107 Arch St. Little Rock. (Office) Governor's Office.

California—Mrs. E. R. Brainerd, Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles. (Office) Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

VICE CHAIRMEN

Miss Mary E. Foy, 400 San Rafael Heights Pasadena.

Mrs. Murray Warner, 2335 Pacific Ave., San Francisco.

Colorado—Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, 1222 Gaylord St., Denver. (Office) 206 International Trust Bldg.

Connecticut—Mrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, 100 Washington St., Hartford. (Office) 36 Pearl St.

Delaware—Mrs. Henry Ridgely, The Green, Dover. (Office) State St. and The Green.

District of Columbia—

Florida—Mrs. W. S. Jennings, 1845 Main St. Jacksonville.

Georgia—Mrs. Z. I. Fitzpatrick, Madison.

Idaho—Mrs. Teresa M. Graham, Villa Glendalough, Coeur d'Alene.

Illinois
Seventh District—Mrs. Howard T. Willson, Virden. (Office) Room 1003, 105 W. Monroe St., Chicago. Room 400, 130 S. Sixth St., Springfield.
Eighth District—Mrs. William M. Hart, Benton.

Indiana
Seventh District—Mrs. Frederick H. Mc Culloch, 2423 Fairfield Ave., Ft. Wayne. (Office) 722 Clinton St.
Eighth District—Mrs. Fred W. Lauenstein, 716 Adams St., Evansville.

Iowa—Mrs. Wilbur W. Marsh, 408 South St., Waterloo. (Office) 407 Leavitt & Johnson Bank Bldg.

Kansas—Mrs. Henry Ware Allen, 3420 Country Club Place, Wichita. (Office) Y. W. C. A. Bldg.

STATE CHAIRMEN FOR THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN—CONCLUDED

Kentucky

Fourth District—Mrs. Lyman Chalkley, Brittling Apts., Lexington. (Office) Herald Bldg.

Eighth District—Mrs. Donald McDonald, 1440 St. James Court, Louisville.

Louisiana

Sixth District—Mrs. Lawrence Williams, 4 Everett Place, New Orleans.

Eleventh District—Mrs. E. H. Randolph, Shreveport.

Maine—Mrs. John F. Hill, 284 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. (Office) c. o. Mrs. Grace A. Wing, 202 Summer St., Auburn.

Maryland—Mrs. Sydney M. Cone, 2326 Eutaw Place, Baltimore. (Office) Liberty Loan Headquarters, Guilford Ave, and Fayette St.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Barrett Wendell, 358 Marlboro St., Boston. (Office) Liberty Loan Headquarters, 95 Milk Street.

Michigan

Seventh District—Mrs. G. Edgar Allen, 1207 Kresge Bldg., Detroit.

Ninth District—Mrs. Charlotte Hamilton, 328 E. Portage St., Sault Ste. Marie.

Minnesota—Mrs. Archibald MacLaren, 412 Holly Ave., St. Paul. (Office) 914 Lowry Bldg.

Mississippi

Sixth District—Mrs. R. L. McLaurin, 1905 Clay St., Vicksburg.

Eighth District—Mrs. Edmund Taylor, Greenville.

Missouri

Eighth District—Mrs. William T. Donovan, St. Louis. (Office) 210 N. Broadway.

Tenth District—Mrs. Albert B. Bates, St. Regis Hotel, Kansas City. (Office) 330 Gates Bldg.

Montana—Mrs. W. W. McDowell, 1 S. Excelsior Ave., Butte. (Office) 45 East Broadway.

VICE CHAIRMAN

Mrs. F. S. Lusk, 1011 Gerald Ave., Missoula.

Nebraska—Mrs. A. G. Peterson, 1217 Ninth St., Aurora.

Nevada—Mrs. S. W. Belford, 719 Humboldt St., Reno.

New Hampshire

New Jersey

Second District—Mrs. H. O. Wittpenn, 125 Kensington, Ave., Jersey City. (Office) Wiss Bldg., 671 Broad St., Newark.

Third District—Miss Anne McIlvaine, Trenton. (Office) 154 West State St.

New Mexico

Tenth District—Mrs. Francis Wilson, Santa Fe.

Eleventh District—Mrs. Earl George, Tucumcari.

New York—Mrs. John Pratt, 120 Broadway, New York City.

North Carolina—Mrs. John A. Long, Kinston.

North Dakota—Miss Minnie Nielson, State Capitol, Bismarck.

Ohio—Mrs. M. N. Stanley, 10 Radcliffe Rd., Dayton. (Office) 816 Reibold Bldg.

Oregon—Mrs. Sarah Evans, No. 15 Keeler Apts., Portland.

Oklahoma

Tenth District—Mrs. Hugh Johnson, Hotel Skervin, Oklahoma City.

Eleventh District—Mrs. C. B. Hall, Durant.

Pennsylvania—Mrs. J. O. Miller, Pittsburgh. (Office) 7109 Jenkins Arcade.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Walter Peck, 113 Waterman St., Providence.

South Carolina—Mrs. F. S. Munsell, 1824 Green St., Columbia. (Office) 17 Arcade Bldg.

South Dakota—Mrs. Ellwood Perisho, State College, Brookings.

Tennessee

Sixth District—Mrs. John R. Aust, Nashville.

Eighth District—Mrs. Sam Phillips, Memphis. (Office) 711 Exchange Bldg.

Texas—Mrs. E. B. Reppert, 405 Slaughter Bldg., Dallas.

Utah—Mrs. W. Mont Ferry, 164 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Mrs. E. C. Smith, 121 Congress St., St. Albans.

Virginia—Mrs. John L. Hagan, 254 Jefferson St., Danville.

Washington—Mrs. Overton G. Ellis, 611 North G St., Tacoma. (Office) 602 National Bank of Tacoma Bldg.

West Virginia—

Fourth District—Mrs. S. M. Noyes, Wheeling.

Fifth District—Mrs. George Poffenbarger, 1607 Lee St., Charleston. (Office) State Capitol.

Wisconsin

Seventh District—Mrs. John A. Mariner, 70 Prospect Ave., Milwaukee. (Office) 428 Milwaukee St.

Ninth District—Mrs. Edward Porter, Cornell.

Wyoming—Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro, 106 Cedar Street, Rock Springs.

France—Miss Clara Greacen, 2 Rue des Italiens, Paris. c. o. Asst. Comptroller, U. S. Treasury Dept.

THE FAITHORN COMPANY, CHICAGO

21525

END OF
TITLE